



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

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F A R M • S C H O O L • H O M E



Striking Progress in Quebec Agriculture

The release of the first 1956 census results provides proof of the rapid changes which are occurring in the farm industry of the Province of Quebec. These show a nine per cent reduction in the number of farm units over the five-year-period, 1951 to 1956. The five per cent decline in total area of land in farms is also of the greatest importance. Taken together, these figures clearly indicated a move toward fewer and larger farms. When considered in conjunction with the thirty per cent reduction in manpower on farms over the same period, they become all the more significant. Nothing comparable has happened in the history of Quebec agriculture. It would seem safe to conclude that we are at the end of an era.

With less farm land and far fewer workers in Quebec agriculture, rather than showing a decline in total production, farm output continues its steady progress. Production has increased about forty per cent over the past twenty years. Nor has the trend toward greater production changed since 1950. In fact, there is good reason for believing that the production has increased more rapidly in Quebec than most other Provinces. For milk, the most important of the products of Quebec agriculture, the increase since 1950 is twenty-seven per cent. This occurred while the country as a whole realized an increase of less than five per cent. Changes in beef production, poultry, and hogs have been about the same as those for the entire country. On the other hand this province has become relatively more important in the production of fruits and vegetables.

What do all these changes in output and in the quantities of land and labour employed really mean to the farm industry of Quebec? They would seem to point to the fact that industrialization which took a delayed hold on the Province of Quebec is now affecting agriculture in a most significant way. The industrialization in the decade of the 1950's has been possible only by drawing labour from farms at an unprecedented rate. This has been reflected in more than a simple labour shortage in agriculture. It has required the substitution of machinery for labour and this, in turn, has encouraged larger farm units. It is a tribute to the Quebec farmer that production, far from falling off, has increased substantially under these conditions. This is clearly making for a more

efficient, stronger farm industry. No more convincing measure of this fact can be provided than that net output per worker in Quebec agriculture has increased from \$1,000 in 1950 to \$1,800 in 1956. This is very largely a real or genuine increase in productivity.

The rapidly expanding industrial economy of Canada will continue to influence agriculture in the way it has in the past five or six years. Farms will become larger; and they will become more and more mechanized. These changes also imply that consumers will have to pay relatively more for food and other farm products. This, in turn, along with increased output per worker will bring higher farm incomes. These higher incomes are an urgent requirement if agriculture is to hold its place in a country that is growing richer at an extremely rapid pace.

The changes which have occurred in the past few years and which are promised for the next decade impose a heavy burden on the governments and colleges which are rendering services to agriculture. This is particularly true of the colleges since from them must come the extension workers and research workers who will have a heavy additional responsibility for helping agriculture to achieve the changes which are being imposed by the rapid industrial growth of the country.

If this appears to be a glowing picture of the prospects for Quebec agriculture, it should not be implied that the industry does not now have economic problems or that it will be free from them in the future. Mention need only be made of the very difficult position in which the poultry industry finds itself. But the thinking set out above leads to the conclusion that the economic difficulties of Quebec agriculture are less important than they were in the early post-war years—and generally that these difficulties will become fewer and less serious. No better proof of this is required than that we are now "over the hump" in the adjustment to margarine. The federal government which provided a butter price support at a courageously high level now has no difficulty with butter surpluses. This is due mainly to the fact that fluid milk consumption in Canada has increased by 26 per cent since 1950. A rapidly growing urban population works wonders in farm markets.

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Early Weaning Pays Off

by L. E. Lloyd

Weaning pigs at two weeks of age can be a more profitable practice than leaving them with the sow for 8 weeks.

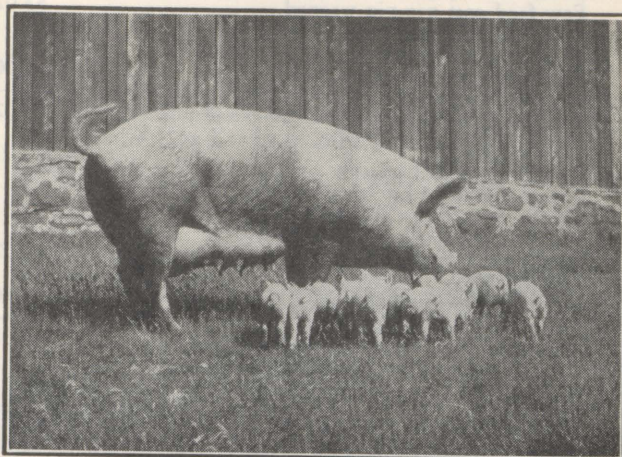
PROFIT OR LOSS in a pig enterprise may be as dependent on treatment of baby pigs as on prices when they are ready to go to market. This is what is indicated from recent research studies at Macdonald College. It is well known that the most critical period in any pig's life is from farrowing to 40 pounds of weight. What happens in this period is all important. At this time the utmost care must be given to nutrition, management, housing and disease control.

In recent years research workers have been concentrating on improving nutrition and management of baby pigs. Attention to these has been overdue and just how much is being proven by the results that have been obtained. In the past practically all research on pigs went towards ways of reducing: mortality, scours, number of runts per litter and the overall cost of producing young pigs.

• **The first step** towards improving nutrition and management of baby pigs came with the development of better rations for the pregnant sows. The immediate result was that stronger and heavier pigs were obtained at birth. However, all the problems associated with sow-nursed pigs were still present.

• **The second step** was the development of synthetic milk formulae and the weaning of pigs at 3 to 4 days of age. This practice, much different from normal weaning at 8 weeks of age, did reduce mortality and the number of runts per litter. On the debit side, however, was the high cost of these synthetic formulae, so that this, along with the extreme skill required in management and sanitation, made them impractical for general use.

• **The third and current stage** in this development was the devising of dry rations which would make it possible to wean pigs at 2 weeks of age. One of the original dry rations which proved to be successful for the early weaning of pigs was developed in the Nutrition Department at Macdonald College. The formula and partial analysis of this ration are as follows:—



The time of weaning and the ration fed to baby pigs are all-important in getting maximum returns in the hog business.

<i>Ingredient</i>	<i>% in Ration</i>
Wheat	10.0
Oat Groats	15.0
Dried Skimmilk Powder	37.0
Soybean Oilmeal	10.0
Fish Meal	10.0
Molasses	10.0
Dried Brewers' Yeast	5.0
Mineral-Vitamin-Antibiotic Suppl.	3.0

Partial Analysis of Ration

Protein	30.0%
Fat	3.0%
Fiber	2.0%
Calcium	1.6%
Phosphorus	1.1%

Over the past 4 years, this ration has been fed to approximately 350 pigs from the college swine herd weaned at 2 weeks of age. **The average results were:**

Weight of pig at 8 weeks	41 lbs.
Feed consumed at 8 weeks	60 lbs.
Pounds Feed/Pound Gain	1.9 lbs.
Mortality	less than 3%

These figures, at least partially, answer the question as to whether weaning pigs at 2 weeks of age is desirable. Such pigs averaged 41 lbs. at 8 weeks of age, considerably more than 32 lb. average obtained in the Macdonald College swine herd over a period of 20 years. During this time the normal procedure of weaning at 8 weeks of age was followed.

On the average 60 lbs. of the early-weaning ration were consumed during the 6-week period. This resulted in a feed efficiency of a little less than 2 lbs. feed per pound of gain. The mortality rate was quite low, although the high mortality of baby pigs during the few days following farrowing was not avoided.

The following cost of production figures show that these heavier 8-week old pigs were also cheaper to raise.

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Cost of Feeding Sow and Pigs to 8 weeks

Sow Feed for 8-weeks Lactation	
12 lb./day x 56 = 672 lbs.	
672 lb. x 3.6¢/lb. = \$24.19 sow feed cost	
\$24.19 ÷ 8 pigs weaned per sow = 3.02	
Sow feed cost per pig weaned	\$3.02
Creep Feed for Nursing Pigs	
25 lb. pig starter/pig x 4¢/lb. = \$1.00	
Pig starter cost per pig	\$1.00

Total feed cost per lb. sow-raised pig

\$4.02

Cost of Feeding Pigs Weaned at 2 Weeks

Sow Feed for 2-week Lactation	
(up to full feed by 7th day, then 12 lb./day)	
126 lb. feed x 3.6¢/lb. = \$4.54	
\$4.54 ÷ 8 pigs/litter = \$0.57	
Sow feed cost/pig	\$0.57
Pig Feed	
60 lb. early-weaning ration x 8¢/lb.	\$4.80

Total feed cost/41 lb. early-weaned pig

\$5.37

Savings by Early Weaning

Savings in Feed Cost/Pig	
\$4.02 (sow-raised pig) — \$5.37 (early-weaned pig)	\$1.35
Savings in Sow Weight Lost During 6 extra weeks Lactation	
30 lb. body weight x 13¢/lb. = \$3.90 value of weight	
\$3.90 ÷ 8 pigs per litter = \$0.49	
Saving/pig	0.49
A 9-lb. heavier pig at 8 weeks of age by early weaning	
9 lb. heavier pig x 30¢/lb. = \$2.70 extra value	2.70
SAVING/PIG BY EARLY WEANING =	

(\$0.49 + \$2.70) — \$1.35

\$1.89

This almost \$2 per pig saving is an underestimation of the desirability of the program, since consideration has not been taken of two important facts:

First, a much more uniform group of pigs will be obtained at 8 weeks.

Secondly, 3 litters of pigs per sow may be obtained in 14 months.

This makes the sows more productive, with a reduction in the feed and labor required per pig farrowed.

Is there any way of increasing the savings per pig in the early-weaning scheme? Upon examining the figures for the cost of feeding pigs weaned at 2 weeks of age, the high cost of the early-weaning ration (8 cents per lb) stands out immediately. This high cost is primarily the result of the inclusion of 37% skimmilk powder. Can the skimmilk powder be replaced by a less costly ingredient? This possibility has been examined at Macdonald College, but replacements have resulted in a decrease in

(Turn to page 4)



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Everyone Likes Strawberries

Keep a place in your garden for this favourite fruit

by C. D. Taper

STRAWBERRIES and raspberries ripen earlier than any other fruits. Their delicate flavours and aromas are unsurpassed. Best of all, everyone likes them, and they can be grown almost anywhere. They are easy to grow, and it takes only one year from the time they are planted before they start bearing fruit.

Yields of these berries run from 4,000 to 10,000 quarts or more per acre. A 100-foot row should provide fresh fruit and preserves for a family of four or five. Red raspberries commence to ripen at the close of the strawberry season. By planting two or more varieties of each of these fruits it is possible to extend the harvest season of the strawberry to five weeks, and that of the red raspberry to four weeks. In the case of strawberries, better yields are obtained by prolonging the season in this way than by relying upon the so-called everbearing varieties, which fruit lightly twice, or over a long season.

There are many good strawberry varieties. Valentine plants start to bear one week in advance of Senator Dunlap, Premier and Sparkle, which come in during the last week of June. Louise and Tupper are late varieties with imperfect flowers. They may be pollinated by Elgin. The finest of all domesticated strawberries is British Sovereign. It has the delicate flavour of the wild meadow strawberry. Rich Red is the finest everbearer, should one wish to try this type of berry.

Culture

Nature grows its strawberries in the shelter of shrubs. Dropping leaves make a mulch, fill the soil with organic matter, and give winter protection. We should try to grow our garden strawberries in the same way. A high humus content, retentive of moisture, is more important to these shallow-rooted plants than is the soil type.

Strawberries should be included in a crop rotation. A good one may start with a legume, preferably a clover. This should be followed by a properly fertilized, hoed cash crop. If the legume has been omitted the fertilizer must be manure, approximately 20 tons per acre. Bear in mind that poultry and hog manure must be more sparingly used than other kinds. Because of their humus forming materials, farm manures are the best fertilizers for strawberries. Preferably, they should be applied to the hoed crop one year before planting the berries. If this has not been done, then the manure may be applied and plowed under in the fall. If erosion is a factor, it is better to trash disc in the fall and to leave the plowing



until spring. If manure is not available, the clover can not profitably be omitted. Following the hoed crop, at the time of spring working, and one week before planting the berries, one of the following fertilizer applications should be made:

- a) 800-1,000 pounds of 5-10-13 chemical fertilizer per acre, or
- b) 600 pounds of the above plus 12 tons of well rotted manure per acre.

At this time it is also advisable to spray the ground with Crag herbicide in a concentration of 3 pounds in 100 gallons of water. Providing the upper inch of soil is made thoroughly wet, this treatment will prevent the emergence of weeds for a period of three weeks to a month.

Two applications of ammonium nitrate, 75 pounds each time, are made as band dressings in the last week of August and the first week of September. This helps the plants to become large in size and promotes new runner growth, so that large numbers of fruit buds will be formed during the period mid-August to mid-October, and the rows filled in with a mat of new plants.

During the first year of growth the plants should not be permitted to fruit. All blossoms should be removed.

The second season is the fruiting year. During it no fertilizer application is made. It does not pay to make a second picking. Yields drop. It is better to plow the plants under immediately after harvest, fertilize, and seed in a green manure crop. In the meantime a new plot of berries should be coming along.

In the Home Garden

In a home garden, a second crop may sometimes be justifiable. In such case, if the plantation is a matted row, narrow its 2-foot width to 8 or 12 inches by slicing off one side. Band strip both sides of the new, narrow row with 500 pounds of 5-10-13 per acre, working the fertilizer in with a cultivator.

For planting, obtain virus free plants if possible. Decide upon a planting system. There are only two, the matted row and the hill. Set your plants with the middle of the crown on the soil line.

In the matted row the plants are placed 18 inches apart in rows 4 feet apart. Each plant develops runners which root at every second node to form 8 or 12 new plants encircling the mother plant. By means of a thin cultivation, always in one direction, widely spreading runners are thrown back into the rows. These are confined to a width of two feet. This leaves two foot wide cultivation aisles between the rows. This system requires approximately 5,000 plants to set an acre.

The hill system or single plant system permits cultivation both ways and gives greater yields, but it requires 21,800 plants per acre and more work, for the runners are removed, at two week intervals, before they root. The plants may be set in plots of two rows with 12 inches between the rows, 12 inches between the plants in the rows, and a 30-inch aisle between plots.

If irrigation equipment is available it may be used during the crop year from bloom until the end of harvest, whenever less than one inch of rain per week has fallen.

Winter Protection

Covering the plants after the first heavy frost of late fall with three or four inches of straw or hay is good insurance against winter injury. As soon as new growth begins in the spring the mulch must be pulled to the ends of the rows. It should be replaced in the aisles as soon as the berries start to form. Some should be placed beneath the leaves to keep the berries clean. It will be noticed that the mulch smothers weeds and keeps moist the ground under it.

Orthocide (captan), sprayed at the rate of 2 pounds in 100 gallons of water, will effectively control all kinds of fungi, and prevent berry rot. Any good spray calendar will indicate the times when this should be done. Write the Dept. of Agriculture or contact your agronomer for a spray calendar.

Brome County Farm Contest Completes Fourth Year

Results of Brome County's fourth annual contest on farm improvement have been announced by Agronomer Gustave Caron, who reports that 78 farms were entered for the contest when its present edition started last spring.

Of these 78 farmers, 17 were eliminated from the contest during the year because they had not kept up their milking records as the rules of the contest demand.

In the class for "amateur" farmers, Raymond Lanctot of West Brome amassed 899 points out of a possible 1000 to annex first place. Pierre Veillon, who raises Jerseys at Sweetburg, was treading on his heels with 895. Others placing well up were W. L. Ogilvie of Knowlton with 800 and H. Coderre of Fulford with 750.

Among those classed as professionals, honours went to Omer Paquette of Adamsville with 861 points. Following were H. H. Woodard, Sutton Junction, 860; Leo Duquette, Fulford, 859; H. Salisbury and Allen & Son, Foster, 858 and 857.5 each; Geo. Gladu, Sutton, 850.

There was also a special class for younger farmers, in which the lead was taken by Keith Bradley of Mansonville, 825 points.

(Continued from page 2)

rate of gain and feed efficiency. These results, plus evidence from other research centers, indicate that, at least from 2-5 weeks of age, both the sugar (lactose) and protein (casein) of skim milk powder are necessary for best results in young pigs.

The other alternative in reducing the cost of feeding pigs weaned at 2 weeks of age is to change from the early-weaning ration to a pig starter before 8 weeks of age. Experiments along this line are now being carried on at the College.

In spite of the high cost of the early-weaning ration, an appreciable saving per pig may be realized when pigs are weaned at 2 weeks of age. This, along with the other advantages mentioned above, makes the early weaning of pigs a practice that might be looked into by many producers. Producers, however, who do not have good housing and equipment and do not practice careful management should not attempt to change from standard procedures during this critical phase of swine production.



Rope on The Farm

by A. C. Malloch

MANILA and sisal are the two types of rope commonly used on the farm, in lumbering, and in marine work.

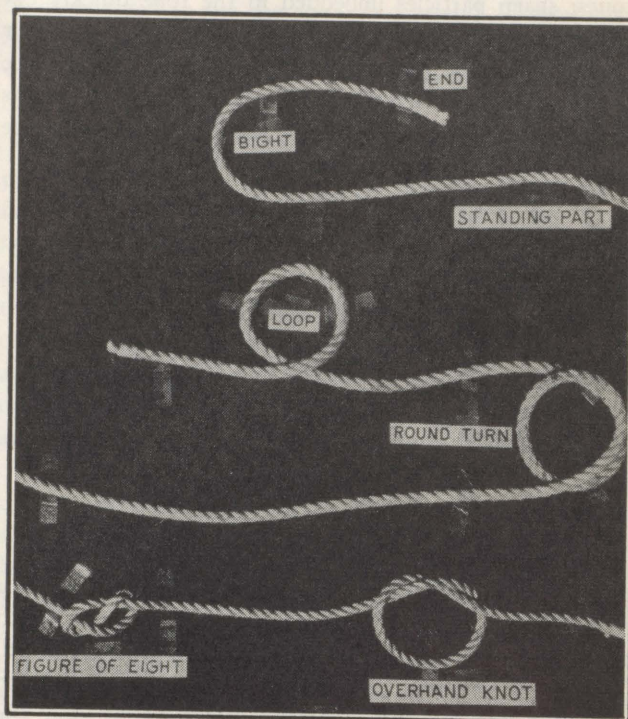
Manila, which is of better quality than sisal, is made from the fibres from the stem of a plant of the banana family, *Abaca*, which grows wild in the Phillipine Islands. It has a smooth, rather soft feeling, is flexible, strong, and has good resistance to weathering.

Sisal rope is made from the leaves of *Agave*, a cactus-like plant which is cultivated in Mexico and other countries with a similar climate. It is little less strong than manila, has a harsher, stiffer feeling and has many rough "splinters" which irritate the skin.

These two types account for about 95% of all rope manufactured, but hemp, cotton and nylon are also used in rope making, the last being a comparative newcomer. Hemp rope is very similar to manila, but it has largely disappeared from use. Cotton rope, which is soft and pliable but strong and white, is widely used as rigging on pleasure boats but it is not much used in industry.

Nylon has many advantages over natural fibres, it has greater strength for a given weight, greater elasticity, and is practically unaffected by weathering or rot. Its great drawback is its cost, and if this can be reduced, its use will doubtless increase rapidly.

The smaller sizes of rope, up to and including $\frac{3}{8}$ ", are delivered from the maker in 25 and 50 pound coils; the larger sizes are put in half-coils of 100 fathoms (600 feet) or full coils of 200 fathoms. The local hardware store sells rope in any length, of course, but if you buy a full or a half coil, note how the rope should be taken from the coil. When a coil is packed for shipment it is usually bound with long strips of heavy brown paper or burlap, wound around and around until the coil looks like a big doughnut. Take off this outside wrapping and find the inner end of the rope, which will



be close to one side of the coil. Lay the coil on the floor with this side down and pull the end of the rope up through the centre. The rope will then unwind in a counter-clockwise direction and the usual right-laid rope will come out of the coil without kinks. Always take the rope from the inside of the coil.

Take a few precautions when storing rope between jobs. It should be kept in a dry, well ventilated room and not exposed to sunlight. Large ropes are best kept in a flat coil on a slatted floor, but they may be hung on the wall on wooden pegs. If a rope gets wet in use it will not be damaged so long as it is cleaned and dried properly before being stored.

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When ropes are used in hay forks and other block-and-tackle equipment they should be turned end-for-end periodically to equalize wear throughout the length of the piece. Try not to drag a rope over gritty soil or sharp stones; sharp particles imbedded in the rope quickly cut the inner fibres. Also do not use a rope on a pulley or sheave which is too small for it. Pulley blocks are designated by the length of the frame which supports the pulley and the table shows the proper size of rope to use with any given size of pulley.

Length of pulley frame	Diameter of rope
3"	$\frac{3}{8}$ "
4"	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
5"	$\frac{9}{16}$ " or $\frac{5}{8}$ "
6"	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
7"	$\frac{13}{16}$ " or $\frac{7}{8}$ "
8"	$\frac{7}{8}$ " or 1"
9"	1"
10"	$1\frac{1}{8}$ "
12"	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
14"	$1\frac{3}{8}$ "
15"	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
16"	$1\frac{5}{8}$ "
Wood Snatch Blocks	
6"	$\frac{3}{4}$ " or $\frac{7}{8}$ "
8"	1" or $1\frac{1}{8}$ "
10"	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
12"	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "

The illustration shows how a rope is made. This is a piece of "regular lay" rope, made up of 3 strands which are "laid" or twisted to the right as the rope is formed. That is, if the rope is held with the end pointing to the front, the strands pass from left to right over the top, working away toward the end. This is how most rope in common use is made.

Each of the 3 strands is made up of 4 "yarns" which are twisted to the left—the opposite direction to the lay of the strands, but the individual "slivers" which make up the yarn are twisted to the right, the same as the strands. All ropes are made this way to keep the rope from untwisting when it is under strain. Such a rope is said to be "balanced."

Rope is one of man's most useful tools, and the more knots, lashings and splices that one knows how to make, the more useful rope becomes. The basic parts of all knots are shown in the second illustration. Most of the common knots and hitches use one or more of these—the loop, the round turn and the overhand knot. The

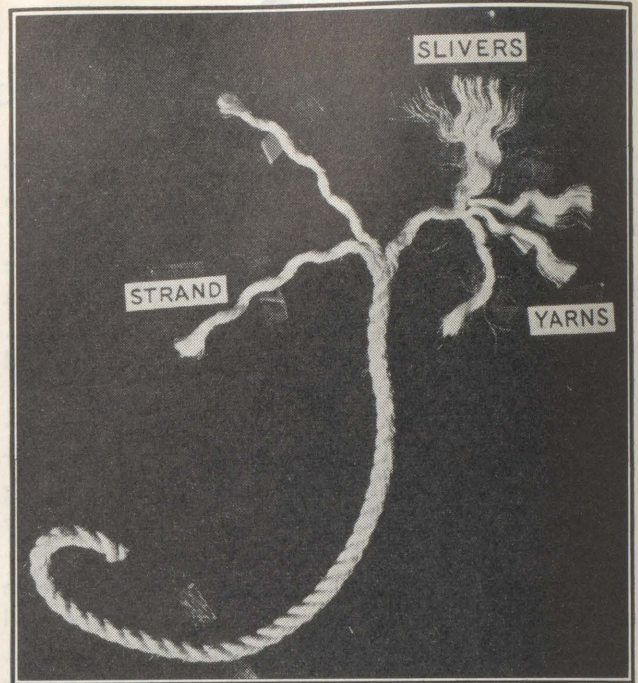
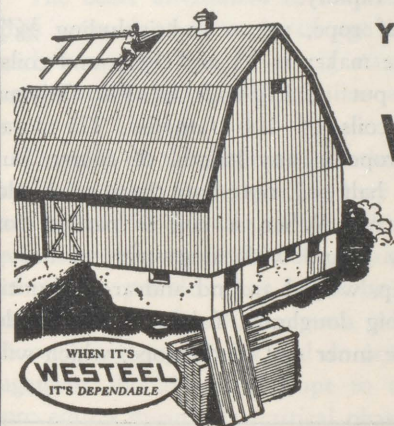


figure of eight is useful to make a hand grip on the end of a rope or to prevent the end from slipping out of a sheave. It is quickly made, will not slip, and unties easily.

Some of the most useful knots and hitches will be illustrated in other issues of the Journal.



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Dear Readers:

The birds have come back to sing again in the long-silent maples. Yesterday I saw a big, fat robin pulling with all his strength at a worm being parted from his home in the lawn. There were bluebirds flitting around in the sugar-place the last time we gathered sap. A woodpecker tried to make a hole in the tin roof of the sugar camp. I wonder if he was after a worm or just sharpening his bill? It must be spring!

We went to a sugaring-off a few evenings ago. We took along a few wooden paddles to supplement the supply at the camp. As we stood around the arch with its pan of bubbling syrup Uncle Jim happened to mention that sugarin' wasn't much like it was when he was a boy. Fred asked him what kind of evaporators or heaters they used in those times. He replied that the old iron kettle braced over the fire with saplings boiled the water out of the sap and left a very aromatic sugar. They got the blend just right in those days, he told us; a little smoke, some cinders and all outdoors produced a tastier product than all the steaming and stewing we do today.

They'd sugar anywhere, too. Folks didn't have much claim on the woodlands in those times. Anyway, they'd generally give the owner a tub of sugar, for which he was glad. Along about the first nice day in April they'd get out the wooden shod hand sleds, load them with cedar buckets, spiles, the kettle, bits, axe, ladle, blankets and food and set out over the morning crust for a good stand of maples. They'd tap, build a fir lean-to shelter, hang the kettle and wait for the sap to run. Then they'd set out with the sap yoke over their shoulders and large wooden buckets. They'd gather the sap and start the fire under the kettle. Those were the days, sleeping and eating in the open beside the everglowing campfire, watching for some of the folks to come in sight over the hill on snow-



The advertisement features two large bags of cement. The bag on the left is labeled 'CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED' and 'PORTLAND CEMENT'. The bag on the right is labeled 'CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED' and 'KALI-CRETE'. Both bags are marked '87 1/2 lbs. net'. In the background, there are illustrations of farm buildings, including a large barn and a smaller house.

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shoes, just as syrup was on to boil right down to sugar. The product in those times was soft sugar, since it was easily stored in hand-made tubs. There was nothing better to go on top of oatmeal porridge or to have with biscuits hot from the oven.

As soon as the buckets are gathered we'll be turning our thoughts to getting the crop in. There are Vanguard oats to be taken to the mill to be cleaned. They are still the favourite on this farm as they are stem rust

resistant and stand up well. The garden seeds are ready—Laxton and Tall Telephone for fence peas to use for canning, Little Marvel for early unfenced peas. Detroit Dark Red beet seed to be planted thinly as the greens make an excellent food quickly and are delicious canned. The mature beets of this variety retain their dark red colour when cooked or canned. Nantes or a long blunt ended carrot is the favourite, Golden Rust Resistant string beans, Long Improved

cucumbers for table use and a dwarf cucumber for pickling whole, planted apart from the longs to avoid crossing. California Wonder peppers, already inches high, will add colour and flavour to the relishes. Earliest and Best tomatoes and Labrador will be ready for planting. Spancross or another hybrid corn we'll use for

maturity, but Golden Bantam for flavour.

Compton County Farm Forums will be meeting with the Sawyerville Forum at Mr. Wells Bishop's, North River, for a final party. Be seeing you.

As ever,

Wally.

The Farm And The Market

By the Staff of the Economics Department

The Gordon Commission on Agriculture

A special Farm Forum broadcast on February 4th dealing with the Gordon Royal Commission explained to farmers the Commission's forecasts for agriculture for the next 25 years.

In June, 1955 the Canadian government appointed a Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. The purpose of the Commission was "to make a broad examination of the Canadian economy, to survey the directions in which it seems likely to develop over the next 25 years and to discuss some of the problem which Canada may expect to encounter along the way."

The Commission, under the chairmanship of W. L. Gordon, Toronto accountant and economist, issued a preliminary report in January. The following paragraphs summarize some of the main points of the Commission's report in regard to agriculture:

1. The directions of change in the next 25 years can be expected to follow the broad trends evident in recent years. Further adjustments to mechanization will occur—land will continue to go out of farming in eastern Canada, and farms become larger in western Canada.

2. Up to 1965 the increases in output required to meet the rising domestic demand will be small.

3. In the latter half of the 25 year period, intensification of land use will become increasingly evident. Farmers will move toward more meat production and higher output of poultry and eggs. There will be substantially more hog raising, particularly on the prairies, and more cattle raising in all parts of Canada.

4. External demands for Canadian farm products are not likely to increase materially. Imports will not be a serious problem for Canadian farmers.

5. Substantial irrigation projects, while desirable from the standpoint of local areas, could be harmful rather than helpful to farmers in the aggregate.

6. Speaking generally, any successful plans for raising farm income in Nova Scotia, and probably in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island as well, will have to include provision for a consolidation of farms, where possible, and assistance to those people who may be willing to move to other occupations.

The federal government should assist the government of the three provinces in providing credit to finance larger holdings, and in giving assistance, financial and otherwise, to people wishing to be re-located and re-established in other industries.

7. There will be increasing demand for farm credit to finance father-son transfers and to finance capital expenditures required for efficient production with a changing technology.

As long as farm incomes are relatively low and irregular, fixed annual payments should be no larger than necessary.

Farm credit agencies could appropriately extend the period of repayment up to 40 years for long-term loans and to 5 or 6 years for intermediate loans.

8. The further growth of the co-operative movement and of compul-



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sory marketing boards seems to be highly probable.

9. The objective of a price support program for farmers should be roughly the same as that of unemployment assistance to the industrial workers—namely, to mitigate distress due to economic fluctuations.

10. The determination of support prices on the advice of a full-time board would be preferable to the application of more or less automatic formulae.

Farm Forum

(Continued from page 7)

per acre, without greatly increasing the financial burden, or the acreage of the individual farmer."

The broadcast, "AND NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET", resulted in a variety of opinion on this question and several reasons why the twain, labour unions and farm organizations, have not met before. The important reasons are lack of understanding, labour strikes which harm the farmer, and the fact that farmers are business men and capitalist and produce food which they try to sell to labour for a reasonable price. Seven forums mentioned also that incomes cannot compare and that the farmer must work more hours than labour.

Twelve forums agreed that farm and labour organizations could find a common meeting ground. Rawdon in Montcalm reply that "these differences might be overcome if labour could understand their problems as well". However, North Clarendon in Pontiac replied for eleven forums who were quite emphatic that there would never be a lasting affiliation between farm and labour organizations. They argue that the aims and views of the organizations are too different.

"A MAN AND HIS NEIGHBOUR" was the last regular topic of the forum season. The changing community was in the spotlight. Important community activities were listed as being farm forum, church activities, and Women's Institute, in

that order. Seventeen other activities were mentioned by four or fewer groups.

After much discussion, the directors at their March meeting agreed that next year the District committees should be responsible for collecting fees and for keeping a complete membership roll. The membership cards to be made available for the 1957-58 season at the time of the annual meeting, in an effort to avoid some of the confusion which existed this year concerning fees and cards.

Since the credit situation is presently embarrassing to many farmers, the Directors asked the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to press for legislation allowing farm groups to administer their own credit and they also went on record as being opposed to any scheme which would be fully

administered by a government agency.

The annual meeting will be held Saturday, May 25th at Macdonald College. By that time seeding should be completed and farm work should not be as pressing as later on in the year. A committee has been charged with organizing the meeting.



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

At the Holstein Meeting

"FIVE YEARS from now we won't be able to produce enough milk for our local markets, and will be having to import butter and cheese for our needs" said Secretary Hermas Lajoie at the annual meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Holstein-Friesian Association last month.

"The average production of the dairy cow in the Province of Quebec is 5,800 pounds of milk. In order that our dairy farmers can meet the demand for milk and milk products five years from now, each will have to produce annually 200,000 pounds of milk, and they should do this with 20 cows giving 10,000 pounds each." Such a production cannot be reached without an increase in pure-bred herds.

"Then there is the question of sales of stock. In 1956 American buyers took 45,918 head in Canada, of which 17,331 head were pure-bred Holsteins. Mexico, Venezuela, Guatemala, Ecuador and other countries bought 5,192 head of Holsteins. The best Quebec could do to supply part of this demand was to ship 247 head to Mexico and 159 head to Venezuela. If we had been able to find more animals, we could have doubled our sales. Besides this, there is an excellent local market for good Holsteins. It is time we began working on these problems."

Membership in the branch in 1956 was 1,488, a drop of 52 from 1955, although 142 new members were enrolled. Registrations totalled 7,662 and transfers 4,794.

Participation in fairs and Black and White days was better than usual during 1956; at 6 fairs 86 exhibitors showed 788 head, and the 11 Black and White days brought out 91 exhibitors with 804 head, all of better than usual quality. At the Royal Winter Fair W. K. MacLeod's Carnation Northman was All-Canadian aged bull, and Spring Farm Fond Rom, owned by George Gladu, was All Canadian junior bull and reserve junior champion. He is also reserve All American. Rag Apple Sugis Sue, grand champion at Victoriaville and Quebec, earned an honourable mention for her owner, Lionel Baril.

Selective Registration and R.O.P.

Selective registration is on the increase, but there are still many herds that should be classified. All the grading was done by A. R. Ness, who visited 334 herds, 33 for the first time. He graded 1765 females and 160 males,



These five breeders topped the list of those receiving production certificates. From left to right they are Henri Bousquet, La Presentation; R. Lemieux, Princeville; W. J. McGerrigle, Ormstown; Rev. Father Laurent, of the Maison St. Joseph, Pointe aux Trembles; J. C. St. Pierre of the College St. Laurent, Vaudreuil. With them is Quebec's 1957 Dairy Queen, Mrs. I. Wibault.

less than last year, chiefly because many breeders did not possess 2 year old heifers ready for classifying.

The standing of Holsteins in Canada for 1956 is as below:

Excellent	43	.21%
Very Good	990	4.81%
Good plus	8704	42.35%
Good	9121	44.39%
Fair	1690	8.22%
Poor	2	.01%

With regard to R.O.P., here again the situation could and should be improved, though it is difficult to find arguments against the practice and easy to find many reasons why every breeder should know the production of each of his cows. In Canada in 1956 there were 43,809 Holstein cows on R.O.P., 31,089 on plan A (daily weighing) and 12,721 on plan B.

A Plea For More Pure-breds

Pierre Labrecque, Director of the Animal Husbandry Service for Quebec, deplored the fact that only 2% of farmers in Quebec have pure-bred herds, and even fewer are on R.O.P. Every effort is being put forth, by the breed associations, to improve this situation, and he agreed wholeheartedly that our farmers would be better off if more of them had better animals in their herds—animals that could transform feed into milk at

the lowest possible cost. He assured the members of the branch that the Department would continue its close collaboration with the members and their officers that has always existed in the past.

Bouquets and Awards

Hon. C. B. Sherwood, Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, was a guest of the meeting, and credited the Holstein breed with making fantastic progress, for which Quebec breeders were to a large extent responsible. The Rag Apple bloodlines, he reminded his listeners, are found all over the world, and the breeding programme carried on at the Montvic Farm has been of incalculable value. Twelve Master Breeder Shields are held by Quebec breeders, and, in proportion to the number of breeders, there are more 200,000 pound cows in Quebec than in any other province.

During the meeting 51 breeders were presented with production certificates which recognized the performance of 93 individual cows. Topping the list was Henri Bousquet of La Presentation whose Elegante Bijoux Tensen in 12 lactations has 222,011 pounds milk, 8,416 pounds fat.

Master Breeder shields, the highest honour the Association can pay to a breeder, were presented to Amedee Trepanier and H. L. Guilbert.

Mr. Trepanier, farming on the land he inherited from his father at Princeville, has been breeding pure bred since 1931, and earned his shield by having reared 8 Very Good bulls, 2 Excellent, 6 Very Good and 22 Good plus females.



Master Breeder shields were presented to Amedee Trepanier (left) and H. L. Guilbert.

Mr. Guilbert, a prominent figure in the wholesale fur business and a cattle breeder who has made great progress since he bought his first cow in 1942, has been a director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada for 10 years. To qualify as a Master Breeder he has bred, in the last 15 years, 4 Excellent and 27 Very Good bulls, and 1 Excellent, 10 Very Good and 20 Good Plus cows.

Only 74 breeders in Canada have qualified for the Master Breeder shield since this award was inaugurated in 1930.

Officers for 1957

Mr. J. A. McDonald of Huntingdon succeeds Philippe Pepin as president of the Quebec Branch, with Origene Gaten of St. Dominique de Bagot coming in as vice-president. On the executive are Father Lapalme of Raymondale Farm at Vaudreuil, Hon. Antonio Elie, Stan. Panneton of Ste. Marguerite, J. A. Pinsonnault of Three Rivers, and H. L. Guilbert of Vercheres.

Howick Bull Club Buys Scottish Sire

The Howick Bull Club purchased Carnell True Art, a ten month old herd sire whose pedigree is packed with production, at the annual Ayr Bull Sale, March 5, 1957, at Ayr, Scotland. When imported, the bull will be used artificially by a group of Ayrshire breeders in the Howick area.

His dam, Carnell Tottie, is an outstanding producer and presently has 160,267 pounds of milk, testing 4.10% in thirteen lactations and is still adding to this total. Her individual records include 16,465 pounds of milk, testing 4.33% in 352 days. She is also an Approved Dam. Her dam in turn is Carnell Tottie, a member of the 100,000 pound club with 105,880 pounds of milk, testing 4.02% in nine lactations. The sire of Tottie 4th is Bargower Demonstrator, a son of the noted London Dairy Show winner, Bargower Lady Eva.

On the sire's side, this young bull's pedigree is equally impressive. His sire, Carnell Fine Art, is Approved and a son of Hobsland Skymaster, Approved, whose 10 daughters average 10,196 pounds of milk, 433 pounds of fat. The dam of Fine Art is Carnell Flora whose five records average 13,616 pounds of milk, testing 4.66% and include one record of 18,133 pounds of milk, 4.77%.

It is interesting to note the maternal sister of this young bull, Carnell True Art, is Carnell Tilda, one of the outstanding cows in the Carnell herd. She has 107,437 pounds of milk, testing 4.28% in her first nine lactations and is the dam of one of their chief herd sires, Carnell Trump Card.

Quebec President for Extension Council

Mr. Ernest Dube, Director of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, has been elected president of the Canadian Agricultural Extension Council, the first French-Canadian ever to hold this post.

The Council is composed of all the directors of extension services in the province, and the directors of the Home Economics services; its purpose is to meet regularly to try to work out techniques for making extension work most effective right across Canada.

Canners Have Busy Two Days

ALMOST two hundred representatives of canning companies and co-operatives, technicians and agronomes met for their fourth annual conference at the Botanical Gardens in Montreal on March 13th and 14th. It was a strictly technical conference at which the state of the industry, and methods for getting better packs of canned fruits and vegetables were discussed.

All angles of production and packing were covered. Dr. Bruno Landry, joint director of the Provincial Horticulture Service, dealt with the fertilization of the pea crop. M. B. Wilson of Canadian Canners spoke on fertilizers for tomatoes, and Antonio Lamoureux of Canadian Industries Ltd. did the same for cucumbers. Ample time was allowed after each talk for questions from the floor and for discussion. These three items took up an entire afternoon.

Earlier in the meeting, Roland l'Esperance of the Federal Information Service, described the economic aspects of the canning industry in Canada with particular reference to conditions in the Province of Quebec. Marketing and advertising methods were discussed by P. A. Cote, Sales Manager for Molson's Breweries.

It is apparent, from the talks on this subject, that Quebec farmers growing crops for the canneries are not paying enough attention to the all-important soil test, and although they are spending a lot of money on fertilizers, they would get far better results if their fertilizing programmes were planned only after their soil had been thoroughly analyzed, and fertilization done in accordance with the results of these analyses. It also seems evident that quantities of fertilizers used should be considerably increased for maximum yields of really high quality produce.

Dr. Jean David, of the Provincial Department and Macdonald College, described some of his experimental work with tomato varieties for canning. The canner is looking for a smooth, firm fruit with a deep red colour throughout, which will mature uniformly at a good size and which will give high yields.

None of the varieties in his tests, in spite of a poor growing season, yielded less than 10 tons to the acre. Quebec 314 proved to be the highest yielder at 17.3 tons, but cannot be recommended for canning on the basis of this one-year test, since the colour was not uniform, the fruit was soft and susceptible to disease. Quebec 59 gave 14.2 tons to the acre of large, fairly well coloured tomatoes but, for the first time since its introduction, the fruits were not smooth.

Four other varieties on test, Long Red, Red Jacket, Stokesdale, and Wisconsin 55 all gave about the same yields, approximately 10 tons to the acre, and Wisconsin

55 proved the most promising. It has large, smooth, well-coloured fruits and is the most resistant to disease.

The second day of the conference was devoted to the technical problems of the industry. Dr. Brochu of Oka described the principles underlying the blanching process; Dr. Davis of Continental Can took the particular case of the blanching of peas and beans, and Dr. Stevens of American Can dealt with coring and peeling of tomatoes in the plant.

The Acid Test

At all such conferences one of the main items on the programme is the "cutting bee"; cans of produce, taken at random from canners' warehouse stocks, and not identified, are opened and examined by the delegates at the meeting to show how the current pack will look to the consumer, and whether the contents of the cans corresponds to the label placed on it by the canner.

Before the samples go on general display, each is examined by a panel of judges, comprising two representatives from the canners, one Federal and one Provincial inspector, making a team of four. This team judges each sample in accordance with standard regulations, marking each fancy, choice, standard or sub-standard. When they have finished, the grade given on the label of each can is added to the score card, but this grade is not known by the judges beforehand.

The crop season of 1956 was not a good one for canning crops, and this fact was reflected in the judging results. Of the 12 cans of corn opened, 11 of which were labelled choice and 1 fancy, the judges scored only one sample choice; 3 were graded standard and the rest went to sub-standard.



The proof of the canning is the inspection; canners' representatives check sample of canned corn during the "cutting bee".

The canned tomatoes showed up badly too, many samples being degraded for containing pieces of skin and core, and for including green fruit. Twenty-three samples were examined; 17 labelled choice and 6 standard. On the judges' marking one sample moved up from standard to choice; but most of them moved down, though a few held their own. The final rating given was 3 choice, 13 standard and 7 sub-standard.

There was little satisfaction among the delegates when they got down to trying to analyse the situation. It is probable that, in the case of tomatoes, the packing was delayed too long in the fall, so that the crop was not in the best possible condition. Early frosts had likely nipped a lot of tomatoes before they went into the cans. The same probably holds true for corn. It seems evident that there is a need for greater supervision of the workers in the plants; good workmanship will not leave pieces of core and skin to be packed into the cans. It would appear that workers paid by the hour will do a better job than those on piece-work, who are paid by the quantity they pack and are apt to cut corners in order to get volume.

But even if the results of the cutting bee were not flattering, they served to point out that there are improvements to be made, and listening to the discussion among the packers, we are convinced that they are determined to make these improvements.

Seed Potato Bonus

The Department of Agriculture has announced continuation of its policy of grants to assist in the buying of Foundation stock of seed potatoes, produced in the Province of Quebec.

The grant amounts to \$300 for a carload lot of 600 bags of 75 pounds of potatoes, provided that these seed potatoes are bought through the Potato Producers' Syndicate at Shipshaw, or through the Co-operative Federee. Requests for payment of the grant are sent by these two organizations to the Department.

Farmers wanting to buy this stock are expected to make up group orders through their local farm organizations, and orders will be filled, in the order received, as long as possible.

A Useful Booklet for the Farm Home

Standard Brands have recently published a well-written and lavishly illustrated booklet "How Lye Can Help You." Prepared in consultation with a bacteriologist, it gives useful information about using lye for sanitation in the dairy barn, in the poultry house, in the farm home, and on the farm generally.

A copy may be obtained without charge by writing Standard Brands Ltd., Dominion Square Building, Montreal, P.Q.

To Protect Livestock at Fairs

Standards at the twenty Class "A" and "B" fairs in Quebec are higher than they were fifteen years ago, and the quality of the livestock exhibited at them is continually improving, even if the total number of animals on show is going down. And much of the credit for the maintenance of these standards must go to a group of men whose work is done without much publicity, but who get results. This group is the Quebec Fairs Association.

The Association was organized in 1940, but on account of the conditions due to the war, they were not able to accomplish much. However, the group was re-constituted in 1955, chiefly at the request of the breeders' associations, and has been meeting regularly since. It consists of eleven members who represent Rimouski, St. Pascal, Montmagny, Quebec, Chicoutimi, Roberval, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Victoriaville, St. Hyacinthe and Ste. Scholastic. Their main task is to see that the regulations which govern the livestock shows at fairs will encourage breeders to bring their animals out; particularly the larger breeders with top-flight animals, many of whom are sometimes reluctant to take the time and spend the money that fair-going demands.

At its last meeting, held in Quebec during January, the Association drew up a set of recommendations which they have asked the Department of Agriculture, through the Livestock Health Service, to adopt and enforce.

Contagious diseases: Animals to be examined on arrival and during the fair. Any which are sick, or appear so, to be kept out, or isolated. Animals suspected of having been in contact with these animals also to be removed or isolated. In case of doubt, the directors of the fair would have the right to have the doubtful animal examined at the owner's expense. No exhibitor would be allowed to bring his animals to a fair at which these regulations are enforced if they had previously been exhibited at any show where sanitary control had been lacking.

Contagious abortion: Dairy cattle must be from herds under Federal or Provincial control and the latest laboratory report and certificate must be presented when the animals are entered. Animals younger than 30 months, vaccinated between 6 and 8 months of age, and calves under 6 months, would be covered by the herd certificate and would not have to be separately tested. Animals exhibited by 4-H club members would be subject to the same regulation, and no herd would be accepted if it had been exhibited at a fair which did not enforce this regulation.

Rhinitis of hogs: No hogs would be accepted if they showed any symptoms of rhinitis, or had been in contact with others suffering from this disease; a veterinary's certificate certifying to the health of the herd would be a requirement for acceptance of the entry.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*and to matters of interest to them
Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes*

CEYLON

by Mary L. Watson

We shall miss our gracious President from our Annual Meeting this year. Mrs. Harvey will then be on her long journey to Ceylon.

If you were approaching Ceylon by sea, even as far as three days out, vagrant and recurring wafts of a faint perfume would reach you. Approaching it by air you would see verdant lowlands with a plummy fringe of coconut palms and inland mountains rising range upon in range scraps of indigo and amethyst.

The island is, to use a homely comparison, ham-shaped with its knuckle end toward India. In size it is more than half as large as Newfoundland and twice the area of Vancouver Island. Vancouver Island's highest peak is 7,219 ft. while Ceylon's hills rise to 8,000 feet but they have no snow-line. The wetter side is mostly under tea. These hills are in the southern part of the centre of the island, the rest being mostly flat. Lower than the tea are rubber plantations. Around the coasts are the coconut palms. These three are Ceylon's greatest exports.

How unlike the weather in Ceylon is to our own! No long evenings, the rising and setting of the sun varying little because Ceylon is on latitude 7° north of the equator. Similar lack of variety marks the seasons, for it seems summer always. The average temperature is 80° F. and the humidity is high, about 20% at night, so that sticky, close nights make it difficult to sleep except in the hills. It is coolest in December and January, the period in which the postponed conference would have fallen, and hottest in April and May. Merely threatening days are rare; either the sun shines or it rains, and when it rains, one must be resigned to a soaking, which doesn't matter too much in a warm climate.

It is the rainfall which really determines the seasons, for which the Sinhalese have no names. It also determines the distribution of the population. To understand where Ceylon gets this rainfall, observe how Ceylon is cut like a cake in slices by deep and longitudinal clefts. These divert the monsoons so that the North-west and South-east corners of the island are dry and the South-west lowlands a sweltering hothouse. The chief rainy season, unfortunately for the ACWW Conference, is from May to August. There is much greater density of population in the wet zone, which is fully developed agriculturally. It has an average rainfall of 135 inches a year, and even that is about double our own precipitation.

Although slightly more than half the size of Newfoundland, Ceylon has a population half the size of Canada. The northern and eastern coasts, or dry zone, are occupied by Tamil immigrants from South India. Tamil coolies were imported to work the tea and rubber plantations. The Sinhalese, both Low Country and Kandyan, occupy the rest of the Island, and total 5½ millions, outnumbering all other races. There are about half a million Ceylon Moors, or Mohammedan traders who live chiefly in towns.

In religion, the Christians, who are of all races, outnumber Moslems. Most Christians are descendants of the Roman Catholic converts of the Portuguese. The Protestants are a small minority. Christian converts retain their caste in Ceylon, unlike India. The Tamils are mainly



Hindus; the Sinhalese Buddhists outnumber all the rest, nearly 6 million being followers of Gautama, the Buddha, the 3000th anniversary of whose birth is being celebrated this year in Ceylon. Holy places in Ceylon, venerated by Buddhists, are the footprint of Buddha on Adam's Peak, the famous tooth of Buddha at Kandy, and at Anuradhapura, what is probably the oldest tree in the world, sprung from a shoot of the Bo-tree under which Buddha received his enlightenment. This living tree may be over 2500 years old and would almost seem to verify the prophecy pronounced when it was planted, "that it would flourish and be green for ever".

Compared with Ceylon's history, ours is very short indeed. The authentic history of Ceylon goes back to the 3rd century B.C., when Buddhism was introduced, and by the 3rd century A.D. there was an agrarian civilization of a highly advanced order. The dry northern plains, irrigated by an elaborate system of "tanks" (artificial lakes) provided more than sufficient food, and grain was sent to India, unlike today when it has to be imported. The buried city of Anuradhapura was the capital for 1500 years until the 10th century A.D. when it was established at Kandy, in the central mountainous area. By the 16th century the Sinhalese Kingdom had disintegrated into seven quarrelling kingdoms so was ripe for conquest. The three conquering nations who in turn occupied Ceylon for over a century each left a legacy: the Portuguese, the Roman Catholic faith; the Dutch, the Roman-Dutch law; and the British, unification of the whole island and progression to self-government culminating in Dominion status in 1948, on February 4th, now celebrated as Independence Day.

Colombo, the Capital, has a very impressive artificial harbour, which is the port of call for most ships plying the Orient. It was also at Colombo in 1950 that the Foreign Ministers of the Commonwealth met and devised the Colombo Plan.

Canada's major contribution to Ceylon under the Plan has been in the field of fishing, so that more protein could be added to the diet of its people. The main food remains rice, much of which must be imported, because it can be grown only where water is plentiful, hence the damming and irrigation projects in the Gal Oya River dry zone. This new land is being settled by colonists from the over-crowded western side of the island. Under the shadow of the dam a power station has been built and Canada has agreed to build a power-distribution line for the Gal Oya area.

I should have liked to tell you of the surface workings for sapphires of all hues near Ratnapura, which means City of Gems, and many other things, but perhaps this will suffice to enable you to be with our President in thought this July. Pleasant journeyings and a safe return to us, Mrs. Harvey!

Diamond Jubilee is Marked by Stoney Creek Institute

A birthday celebration was held at the Pines Hotel on February, 19, 1957, to mark the diamond jubilee of the world's Mother Institute, the Stoney Creek Institute. More than 150 members, friends and civic dignitaries attended to pay tribute to their founders and to share the mammoth birthday cake, a gift from the Mayor. A letter of congratulation from the Queen, sent from Sandringham, will be treasured in the Institute Archives, and floral tributes, birthday cards, telegrams and messages of congratulation were sent from women from every corner of the globe. Five of the charter members were present and Miss Muriel Bostwick, Hamilton, granddaughter of Mrs. Hoodless. The following poem was written by Mrs. Susan Olds for the occasion:

'Twas back in Eighteen Ninety-Seven,
To Erland Lee a dream was given.
The news went round by word of mouth,
To all the women of Wentworth South.
That they should come to Stoney Creek,
To hear Adelaide Hoodless speak.
And so they did, and became the root
Whence sprang the Women's Institute.
Home and Country was their creed,
Better homes, a nation's need,
Was the purpose for which they started,
And never since have e'er departed.
From such a humble start at birth,
The vision spread around the earth.
Now women of every tongue and colour
Honour them and call them Mother.
This is their year of Jubilee,
For what is past, and is to be
We proudly hail them, and salute
Stoney Creek Women's Institute.

(Courtesy, Hamilton Spectator)

The Month With The W.I.

Once again the month of annual meetings. Many branches say "a successful year, judging by reports". An encouraging feature is the many times new members are mentioned, a good beginning for the coming W.I. year.

Argenteuil: Arundel welcomed two new members and donated \$25 to the National Foundation Fund. The stuffed toys and jewellery classes were well attended. **Brownsburg** completed 12 uniforms and gave a donation to CARE for Hungarian Relief. A Nutrition class is being held. At **Frontier** the Publicity Convenor, Mrs. A. Graham, was made Honorary President after 18 years of devoted service. **Lachute** made arrangements for a cooking school demonstration by Ogilvie Flour Mills. **Lakefield** welcomed two new members and distributed work for a bazaar. The new program was discussed and a contest held on the word, "Publicity". Donations were given to the Red Cross and the C.N.I.B. **Mille Isles** presented a gift to a member for faithful service. **Pioneer** worked on the new program. **Upper Lachute-East End** presented life memberships to two members, Mrs. Wm. Jackson and Mrs. Alex Pollock, for their valued service to the branch during many years. One quilt has been made for sale and another is on the way. The sum of

25 cents per member is being raised for prizes at Lachute Fair.

Bonaventure: *Black Cape* heard a report of the Board Meeting and welcomed a new member. A pot-luck supper netted \$25. *Grand Cascapedia* is knitting squares for the W.V.S. for the Hungarian Relief. *Marcil* has petitioned the Municipal Council of Shigawake and Port Daniel to set up markers at places of interest for tourists and is sponsoring hot lunches in the school. *Matapedia's* "Operation Snowball" continued successfully, as well as the crocheted bedspread the group is making as a winter project.

Brome: *Austin* reports only the routine of the annual meeting. *Knowlton's Landing* sent cotton to the Cancer Society and knitted squares to W.V.S. for Hungarian Relief. Money was sent the Red Cross. *South Bolton* is planning money-raising events. A few articles were brought in for the "Hope Chest". *Sutton* had a paper on Health and Welfare, also one on "Are Farmers Losing Power?" A hot dish supper netted \$12.50.

Chat-Huntingdon: *Ormstown* held a euchre party and had a presentation of chinaware to two friends.

Compton: *Bury* mentions only the annual meeting. *Canterbury* had a talk by Mrs. W. G. MacLeod, "Longitude and Latitude" and a discussion on an article in the CAC bulletin on Trading Stamps. A box of clothing is being packed for Unitarian Service and cotton sent to the Cancer Society. Articles are being made up from the donations received from Eaton's and sent to needy children. *Cookshire* heard a talk on Civil Defence, followed by a discussion. Several knitted articles were made for the summer sale and 17 knitted squares were

sent the W.V.S. A school band has started, with the W.I. as its first "backer". It is now on its own and progressing well. *East Angus* had Miss Madeline White, R.N. as guest speaker. Mrs. Coates gave an account of Mrs. Adams' broadcast on the 60th anniversary of the W.I. and made a birthday cake for the occasion. Donations were given the Polio Fund and Red Cross and \$30 for the making of cocoa at the school. A paper drive netted \$31.50. *East Clifton* speaks only of the annual meeting and *Sawyerville* the same. *Scotstown's* Welfare & Health convenor gave a talk on Health and Hospital work in Newfoundland. Cotton was sent to the Cancer Society and playing cards, games and cribbage boards to the Veterans' Hospital.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* established a \$400 loan fund for a boy or girl who wishes to take the Teacher's Course at Macdonald College. The branch catered to a Masonic banquet. *Breckenridge* had a discussion on the WVS and members are knitting squares for Hungarian Relief. A surprise party was given for Mrs. Fred Lusk, a former provincial president, and a member of this branch for over 40 years. A plant was presented to her as she nears her 89th birthday. A sale of sewing brought in \$2.50 and \$10 was given the Service Fund. *Eardley* discussed items from the Federated News and papers were read on "Make Your Home a Safer Place" and "Nylon". A demonstration, "How to Make a Ladies Suit from a Man's" completed the program. *Lower Eardley* made plans to hold a dance in aid of prizes and the Gatineau County Scholarship Fund. *Lakeview* is another branch that speaks only of the annual meeting. *Rupert* had a paper, "How a Housewife Determines the Price of Food". Mrs. Ed



Fordyce W.I. recently celebrated its ninth anniversary. Here are the five presidents who have served it. Seated, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. David, Mrs. Lewis. Standing are Mrs. Dougall and Mrs. Bromley



Its first meeting is re-enacted by Fordyce W.I. Seated are Mrs. Moore representing Erland Lee ("more like Charlie Chaplin" was the members' comment), and standing are Mrs. Dustin, Mrs. Syberg, Mrs. Bromley and Mrs. A. Dryden, who impersonated Mrs. Hoodless.



These are some of those who took the slipper-making course given by Miss Altimas in Hemmingford. Standing are Miss Altimas, Mrs. E. Keddy, Mrs. J. Wylie, Mrs. C. Winters, and seated are Mrs. W. Keddy, Mrs. T. Cleland and Mrs. G. McLeod.

Pritchard was a welcome guest, a life member of the old Lascelles W.I. A supper is being held in the W.I. Hall, the proceeds going for renovations. Knitting and sewing have been done for Save the Children Fund. Wright sent knitted squares to the W.V.S. and flowers to their president, Mrs. Derby, while in the hospital. A Red Cross drive is being sponsored.

Megantic: Inverness donated 29 books to the school. Cookbooks were received and distributed and a donation of \$5 was received from a member.

Missisquoi: Cowansville had a program by the Welfare & Health convenor, Mrs. Drennan. A box of clothing is being sent to Save the Children. Fordyce celebrated the 60th anniversary of the W.I. with a skit by five members in costume, portraying the first W.I. meeting at Stoney Creek. Knitted squares for W.V.S. were turned in. Stanbridge East, through the efforts of the Convenor of Education, the local school observed Education Week by holding Open House one afternoon. This was well attended by parents and the general public. The principal and his staff also received many parents in the evening. Uniforms were completed (12) and sent the W.V.S. and 22 lbs. of cotton were sent to Ste. Hyacinthe Cancer Dressing Service. Letters were sent to the Town Council and the Protestant School Board asking if W.I. members would be welcome to attend their respective meetings. A reply in the affirmative was received from both groups. As the Convenor of Education puts it, "We have one foot in the door, whether it remains open or closes on us, is up to us".

Papineau: Lochaber collected linen for the Cancer Society, and donated \$10 to Save the Children. A presentation was made to a member who has done a great deal for the W.I. over the past few years.

Pontiac: Bristol had a Dutch sale and heard a paper on the Origin and History of St. Valentine. Clarendon held a quilting bee. A talk was given by the County Convenor of Agriculture on Hospital Auxiliaries and work was done for the local hospital. Elmside heard a paper on St. Valentine. Much sunshine work is reported. Quyon heard a talk on "Dry Cleaning", illustrated with coloured slides, and discussed an article in the CAC bulletin on Trading Stamps. Qualifications for Citizenship were read and articles from the Macdonald Farm Journal and Federated News. A donation was given the Pontiac Community Hospital Auxiliary. Shawville heard a talk by Miss Martin of Ottawa on "Home Freezers and Freezing", followed by discussion. Refreshments were pancakes made by the members. (Meeting on "Pancake Tuesday".) Stark's Corners' members took a trip to Cheneaux Power Development. A banquet was held for Boy Scouts and Cubs and the branch is helping to build a kitchen on the Community Centre. Members are sewing for the hospital. Wyman heard a talk by a doctor on "Good Mental Health" and highlights from the Q.W.I. Semi-annual were given by the County President. The W.I. assisted with refreshments at a Hospital Benefit Ball and held a carnival on the rink, which was a great success.

Quebec: Valcartier heard a report of the Semi-annual. Convenors are planning the next year's program.

Richmond: Cleveland held a cookie contest with prizes and sent the cookies to the Wales Home. Two silver dollars were presented to a member's new baby and a donation sent to St. Francis High School for hot lunches and medicine. Dennison's Mills has made 12 uniforms for WVS and is now making a quilt. Gore held a contest on "The Meaning of Popular Terms." Valentine gifts were sent to the Wales Home and a donation to the Welfare Society. Melbourne Ridge has had an average attendance of 18 members during the year. A card party netted \$10.55 and an auction of baby blanket remnants brought \$6.05. A prize of \$3 will be given at Richmond Fair for the best poster made by a boy or girl, 12 to 16 years of age. Richmond Hill had a contest on articles made from one yard of cloth, with prizes, which were sold later, bringing in \$7.70. Donations included \$10 for school lunches for a needy family, \$5 for prizes at the Fair and \$15 to March of Dimes. A sugar social was held. Spooner Pond's March meeting marked the 20th anniversary. A history of the Branch was read and a birthday cake was served at tea. Two prizes of \$2.50 each are to be given to the Agriculture Fair and a quilt was given a Hungarian family.

FACTS! FINGERS! FUN!
MAY 27-31



Some of the Black Cape W.I. members talk it over after the annual meeting at the home of their hostess, Mrs. McCollm.

Rouville: Abbotsford heard a report of the Semi-annual, given by the president, Mrs. W. Rayson.

Shefford: Granby Hill knitted squares for Hungarian Relief fund and gave donations to the Red Cross and a Glass Heater to the local hospital, the latter in memory of a member, the late Helen Robinson. Granby West had a contest on Commercial Advertisements and enrolled two new members. South Roxton held a luncheon for members and visitors. The new program was completed and two contests held. Waterloo-Warden welcomed two new members at the annual meeting.

Sherbrooke: The County held its February quarterly meeting in Lennoxville, with Mrs. George Parsons, Q.W.I. Convenor of Home Economics as guest speaker; her topic, "Historical Research".

Ascot's guest speaker was Dr. Oliver of St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, who showed a film on "Breast Cancer", followed by an address and discussion. Donations were voted to the Red Cross and Blind Campaigns. Belvidere has completed 12 uniforms. A cookie contest was held, with prizes. Brompton Road had a talk on "Care of Plants, Flowers and Vegetables". Articles were read on "New Canadian Citizens" and excerpts from the CAC Bulletin. Prizes were given for the best fudge, later auctioned, and a food sale was held. A message was received from the Queen expressing appreciation for Christmas Greetings sent to her. Lennoxville heard talks on the importance of choosing the right diets for healthful living. Six uniforms were finished for WVS. Milby is competing in the Tweedsmuir "Hope Chest". This branch was responsible for the broadcast over CKTS.

Stanstead: The quarterly meeting of the County Board was held at Beebe when plans were made for the annual in May.

Beebe presented a wool blanket to a German immigrant family. A turkey dinner netted \$70 and tea was served to the ladies attending the above Board meeting. Hatley saw a film on Handicrafts. A tea was held at the public library and assistance was provided with hat supplements

for school lunches. Donations were voted to the Cecil Memorial Home, Save the Children Fund, Red Cross and the Children's Memorial Hospital. This branch gave the county broadcast over WIKE, Newport. Hatley Centre netted \$25 from a card party and Chinese auction and gave a donation to the Red Cross. Minton gave financial assistance to local Sunshine work and to the Red Cross. North Hatley had Mrs. James Fisk, a member of the North Hatley Branch of the Red Cross, as guest speaker. A food sale was held and a book on Birds presented to the local school. Stanstead North is starting a "link" with a W.I. in Surrey, England. The membership team lead by Mrs. Waide will be entertained by the losing team, led by Miss Flint. Several uniforms have been completed for the WVS. Tomifobia is knitting squares for the WVS. Way's Mills heard a paper on the Electronic Stove. A donation was given the Sherbrooke Hospital and shoes were supplied from the Benefit Fund.

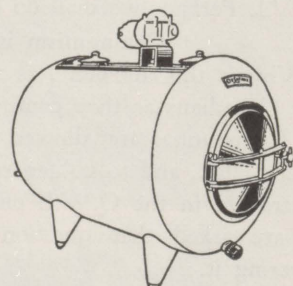
Vaudreuil: Cavagnal held a St. Valentine card party, with members and friends present. During the party a past president, Mrs. E. O. Riddell, was presented with a going-away gift. Harwood had a quiz, "Know Your Institute". This included questions on the Handbook and on the history of the branch from its commencement 10 years ago. A spelling bee followed with small prizes awarded to the winners.

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OFFICE HAPPENINGS

Tweedsmuir Competition

Are your articles ready for this Competition? Remember, May 1st is the date you are asked to send them in to the Q.W.I. office. We have not heard of many histories or paintings. We hope that does not mean you have forgotten those two sections. One set of pictures and foreword for a history has been ordered. In the painting section, as you know, water colours as well as oils may be entered this time. We know many groups have continued with their painting so we are looking for an attractive collection. Six "Hope Chests" were definitely reported at the semi-annual and more are expected. That was most encouraging.

The 60th Anniversary

Many branches are having programs marking this year. The first National Convention in Ottawa, October 28-31, will mark the occasion and we hope to make some modest contribution at our own provincial convention. Mrs. R. MacLeod, Scotstown, gave the Compton County broadcast in February over CKTS, Sherbrooke. In this she told of the influence of the W.I. and paid tribute to its founder, Mrs. Hoodless. "There are countless other women who deserve to be mentioned also", she went on to say. "Their names may not go down in history, though they helped make the world a better place in which to live, and the work of the Women's Institute endures because of their efforts and their sacrifices".

The Hallowe'en "Shell-Out"

Total returns for this UNICEF project for the whole of Canada was the impressive sum of \$42,000. Quebec figures are not given but \$7,000 of that amount was reported by the Montreal Branch of the UN Association so this may include Q.W.I. figures. Unfortunately, no complete report was kept by individual branches so there is no way of estimating this total. This same Branch of the UN Association states 5,000 boxes of UNICEF cards were sold — again no complete figure is obtainable from the W.I. Perhaps we shall do better in 1957.

Communism in Canada

"Why is this allowed"? is a question asked daily by New Canadians as they come to this country and learn that Communists are allowed to hold free meetings, to run for office, and to go generally about their job. There is literature in the Q.W.I. office that may be loaned if you are asked that question and want any help in answering it.

From Other Provinces

In the last issue of New Brunswick's "Home and Country" is a very appropriate "grace", used by branches in that province. It may be of interest to Q.W.I. members. Here it is:

*"We thank Thee, Father, for Thy care,
Food, friends, and kindness we share,
May we forever mindful be
Of Home and Country and of Thee".*

Alberta is planning the biggest and best choir at their Provincial Convention that they have ever had. Branches

have been practising the songs assigned for the occasion and the Music Director for the A.W.I. says to come prepared to make a contribution even if the branch has not an organized choir. Her last admonition can apply to us also: "In the meantime, let us have more singing at those group meetings, where everyone may join in. I know nothing that is as exhilarating as a good sing".

An Annual Meeting

The Lanka Mahila Samiti, (Women's Institute) Ceylon, had its biggest annual meeting ever at their headquarters in Colombo. They now have a membership of 75,000 in 1,038 centres. This year 98 new Samitis were started. "It would be impossible", says the report, "to overstate the value of this work to the country. The Samitis are bringing health and education to the most isolated parts of Ceylon, and are giving status and self confidence to the women".

Up to date £12,872 (\$38,616) had been received through the ACWW UNESCO Coupon Plan and another odd £800 (\$2,400) was coming from Australia. Twelve Model Centres have now been opened and 25 are in course of construction. Quoting from the ACWW News Flash, Miss Hearnden, Editor, who describes this meeting, "I shall never forget the faces of those women, some of whom had travelled 300 miles to attend the meeting. They were so alert, so interested, and every time one of them caught me looking at her, she gave me a radiant smile. A charming, courteous and public spirited group of women, who are doing a wonderful job for their country, for Asia, and for the world".

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THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Drying Forage the Hard Way

The experts in the Nutrition Department at the College have been working on a new standard for describing the feeding value of a forage—something that can be used along with the familiar values that have been in use for so many years; T.D.N., protein content, etc. More about this will appear in an early issue; here we want to tell you something about how they got the material to experiment with.

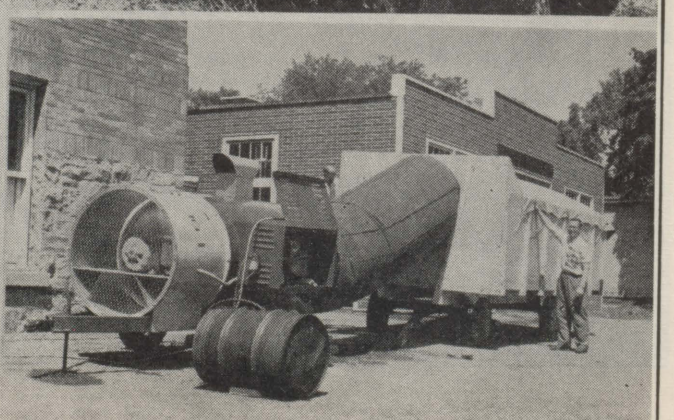
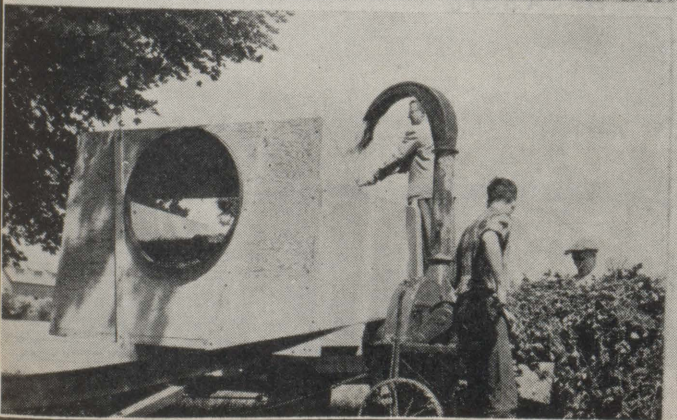
For the purpose of the experimental work it was necessary to have samples of forages which are in common use in Eastern Canada—red clover, birdsfoot trefoil, alfalfa, timothy and Brome grass—that were as nearly “ideal” as possible. They wanted forage that had been cut at the peak of perfection; that hadn’t been rained on in the swath and so had not lost anything through leaching; had lost no leaves through handling after curing, and that had not lost any of the fine particles (rich in food value) that fly away when forage is chopped after being cured.

The pictures of the way they handled red clover show how they got this “ideal” crop. They watched the field

carefully and cut it when it was just right. It was taken to the chopper immediately and chopped into the wagon which had been built especially for this work. The bottom of the wagon was made of wire mesh, for a reason that will be explained later, and there was a big round hole in one end of the box.

As soon as the load was on, the wagon was connected to the crop drier, as shown, and a solid wooden cover was bolted over the top of the box to make the whole thing as air-tight as possible.

When the drier was turned on it blew a stream of hot air in at the top of the load. This air had no place to go except downward, so it blew through the load of chopped clover and came out through the mesh on the bottom of the box, taking with it the moisture from the clover. By adjusting the depth of the clover in the box by trial and error, it was found possible to dry the whole load in a very short time. The dried clover was then bagged and put aside for the experimental feeding. This bagging operation was the only one during which the clover was handled after being harvested.





THE MACDONALD LASSIE